Vol ... XXXVI No. 11,139.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1876.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

EMBERS OF THE ELECTION. DISPUTED STATES STILL AGITATED.

PRESH VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA-SUING THE CANVASSERS IN FLORIDA-THE PLOT IN LOUIS-

IANA-CRONIN.

Oregon affair.

News is received of a disturbance in Abbeville County, S. C. The rifle clubs rose and shot 10 colored prisoners. Few particulars have yet been received. Gen. Ruger has declined to withdraw his troops from the Capitol at Columbia. Senator Gordon replies to-day to Gov. Chamberlain in a letter by telegraph to THE TRIBUSE. Proceedings are in progress against the State canvassers of Florida for contempt of court, and the final arguments are fixed for to-day. The Democrats of Louisiana have held their caucus, and are understood to have resolved to organize a Democratic State Government. A statement is issued by the Cronin electors in Oregon giving their version of the

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANOTHER HAMBURG AFFAIR. A NEW RAID IN ABBEVILLE COUNTY-TEN COLORED PRISONERS SHOT TO DEATH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10 .- For some days there have been rumors of a negro conspiracy in the neighborhood of Lowndesville, on the Georgia side of Abbeville County. On the 4th inst. two men were shot at from the roadside, it is said, by negroes. The rifle clubs were at once aroused and the whole country thoroughly raided. Many white men have been arrested. One lot of ten colored prisoners, while on the way to jail, were shot to death. The greatest terror exists throughout the country. It looks very much like another Hamburg affair.

A DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE FROM SEN-ATOR GORDON.

AN ELOQUENT STATEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTROVERSY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I thank you for permission to answer Gov. Chamberlain's communication of the 4th inst. to THE TRIBUNE, in which he refers to myself. How "exact and faithful" are Gov. Chamberlain's statements will appear below. I take his dispatch in de-

First: Our complaint is not so much against the direct action of army officers as against the placing of the army under the control of Gov. Chamberlain, a candidate, and of Dennis, his confederate.

Second: His "faithful statement" that the Demperate intended forcibly to possess and hold the hall on the night before the Legislature met is absolutely groundless. The truth is, they had full possession in caucus and adjourned at 9 or 10 o'clock that night, leaving no Democrat in or about the State House. Gov. Chamberlain's United States troops took possession in two or three hours after the Democrats adjourned.

Third: His "faithful statement" that he had not a State force to carry out his programme is a most suggestive acknowledgment in the face of the following truths: He has had all Republican judges, every one in the State, elected by the Republican Legislature. His Legislature had refused to provide, as the Constitution requires, for the election of justices of the peace by the people, and given him power to appoint trial justices from his own partisans instead, every one of whom he has appointed in every district in the State. He claims twenty thousand majority of Republicans in the State. He has in the entire militia not a white militia company in the State. Even the rifle clubs were all disbanded. He had by law control of the police of every city. He had by law the State constabulary, with unlimited power to appoint as assistants and arm every Republican and every Democrat in the State. At the very time he dated his dispatch this constabulary was in the State House with United States troops, and is now in the State House admitting whom and refusing whom it pleases. With all this force Gov. Chamberlain cannot keep the peace. Gov. Hampton can do so with no force except the

Fourth: Mr. Chamberlain's "faithful statement" that no person holding the certificate of the Secretary of State was at any time refused admission to the State House or hall will be properly appreciated when it is known that, in company with Jeffries and Peak, members from Union County holding said certificates, I stood by and heard the corporal of the guard refuse and state that no man could enter ithout a pass from Dennis or Jones, holding no official position. Jas. L. Orr, B. F. Sloan, and J. S. Verner, who held certificates from the Secretary of State, applied to the guard at the door for admittance. The corporal asked what they wanted. They replied, "We are members of the Legislature and want to go to the hall." He immediately replied, You can't come in." and slammed the door in their faces. When the first Democratic member succeeded in entering the hall he found the House without a quorum, already organized, and Mackey in the chair. These facts will be established by sworu statements of members and of as good men as are in

Fifth: As to the power of Jones, the former clerk, to exclude whom he pleased, and as to the duty of the military to enforce his orders, it is sufficient to say that such a rule applied to all the States would make voting uscless and government by the people

Sixth: Gov. Chamberlain appeals to courts and lawyers to sustain his extraordinary assertions that the members from Edgefield and Laurens counties had no valid certificates. If he will refer to the decisions of his own Supreme Court, both as recently declared in its judgment as to the constitutionality of the Wallace House and former judgment in 1874 as to the sufficiency of county canvassers, returns when the State Board refuses to perform its duty, he will be estopped from further appeal. These Edgefield members had not only the certified judgment of the court but the county canvassers' returns, which the court nearly three years ago declared sufcient. Even the Supreme Court of the United States feels itself bound by the decisions of the State Supreme Courts in all matters of construction of the State laws. In the case of Leffinwell against Warren, December term, 1862, the United States Supreme Court says: "The construction given to a statute by the highest judicial tribunal of such State is regarded as a part of the statute, and is as binding upon the courts of the United States as the text. If the highest judicial tribunal of a State adopt new views as to the proper construction of such statute and reverses its former decisions, this court will follow the latest settled bijudication." It is difficult to conceive of language onger or more pointed. The Supreme Court of South Carolina, I think, stands exceptionally well with the United States Supreme Court, none of its decisions, I believe, ever having been reversed upon

out, binding as are the decisions of the court upon even the Supreme Court of the United States, upon questions involved in the controversy, they are not sidered by Gov. Chamberlain as binding upon him or his co-conspirators. Gov. Chamberlain's Mes of a quorum of the House is the essence of absurdity if the plain declarations of the State Conion and the uniform decisions of courts are of sequence; and his employment of force to own edict superior to these would be cason in any State where the Constitution and tourts availed against the lawless purpose of a con-tiare of citizens. Art. II., Sec. 4, of the State Con-

appeal to the latter court.

stitution says: "The House of Representatives shall consist of 124 members." Sec. 14 says : "A major ity of each House shall constitute a quorum." The Supreme Court, in deciding that the Wallace House had a constitutional quorum, say this is no new question. But the same court decided that a majority of 124 members constituted a quorum in a former case, and not a majority of 116, as decided by Gov. Chamberlain. This decision was given in a case not political, and when the court and Gov. Chamberlain were in accord. What injustice, there-

fore, to pretend the court was biased in its judg-

ment!

In the present case Gov. Chamberlain was de feated by the fair, legal vote of the people, counted in by a House which had not legal existence, sworn m by a court officer whose term of office had expired and in defiance of an ordinance which positively requires the oath to be administered by the Chief-Jus tice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he commands the army to support this pretense and fraud of a title. It is not surprising that he objects to dispatches which acquaint the American people with the subversion of civil government by the army under his orders. When courts are defied and representatives convene and receive orders from the brigadier-general commanding both army and the Legislature, and the people of the North approve it, all we can say is that republican government is a failure. In South Carolina not only its substance is gone, but civil liberty is denied even decent burial under the forms of civil law. Such are the facts

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 10, 1876.

GEN. RUGER'S ORDERS. THE DEMAND TO WITHDRAW THE TROOPS FROM THE

which the people of the United States must face in

J. B. GORDON.

STATE HOUSE NOT ACCEDED TO. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10 .- The following

House;

To the Hon. F. A. CONNER and others;

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I have the honor to say in reply to your inquiries, based upon the resolution of which you handed me a copy on yesterday, that the United States troops in the State House were placed there by my order for the purpose of executing such orders as might be given; and in this connection I would say, with reference to the inquiries numbered 6 and 7, that if your body should appear at the State House for the purpose of entering the haid of the House of Representatives, and should be Prefused admission by those having charge of the doors, and such persons should apply to the officers in command of the troops at the State House for assistance necessary to prevent your entering, the present orders to the officers would require them to render such assistance. I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Nothing else has occurred to-day except that more Federal troops are en route for this place. Everything is

COLUMBIA QUIET.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10 .- Everything was remarkably quiet to-day, and the members of the Congressional Committee attended various churches. There is nothing to indicate the slightest rufile.

FLORIDA.

CANVASSERS CITED TO COURT. PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THEM FOR GOING ON WITH

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 10.-Messrs. Cowgill and McLin, the Controller of Accounts and Secretary of State, were brought before Circuit Judge White of this district vesterday, to answer the rule of the court to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt in continuing the canvass after they had been served with the restraining order of the court. Their answer, and after arguments they were granted until 4 p. m. They again appeared at that hour, and after a long argument submitted a written answer, which they reondition, pleaded for delay, and were granted until 9 o'clock Monday morning. They were ordered to appear then and answer specifically and without evasion why they should not be committed for contempt.

LOUISIANA.

PLANNING A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.-The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee and a number of Democratic leaders held a caucus yesterday. It is reported that they resolved to call bers of the Legislature shown to be elected by the returns. A sub-committee, composed of State officers, elected on the face of the returns, was appointed to arrange a programme for an inauguration, at the proper time, of the Democratic State Government.

OREGON.

GROVER INSPIRED FROM NEW YORK. HIS STRATEGY WORTHLESS-PRECEDENTS AGAINST IT IN CONGRESS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON. Dec. 10.—The information received n Secretary Chandler's dispatch from Oregon yesterday, to the effect that Gov. Grover's action was based on a written opinion received from New-York some days before he gave the certificate to Cronin, confirms the suspicion entertained here all along, that either Gov. Tilden or one of his immediate advisers directed this strategic move. The legal advice furnished to the Governor proceeded, it appears, upon the entirely erroneous assumption that both houses of Congress have, in cases of election of discualified persons, given seats to defeated candidates. Just the contrary has been the uniform action of both the Senate and the House. It has been repeatedly held that the disqualification of the candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast does not accomplish the election of a defeated competitor.

STATEMENT OF CRONIN'S ELECTORS. THEY RELATE THE DETAILS OF THE ELECTORAL MEETING-CRONIN'S PLAN EVIDENTLY MATURED

REFOREHAND. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 10.-A press dispatch from Salem, Oregon, says that the following statement by the Democratic candidates for Presidential electors has been published in The Daily Mercury, headed "True Statement to the People of Oregon: Inasmuch as grossly false statements, purporting to re ate what occurred at the holding of the Electoral College

headed "True Statement to the People of Oregon:"
Inasmuch as grossly false statements, purporting to relate what occurred at the holding of the Electoral College to-day, are being industriously circulated by members of the Republican party, we, the undersigned, submit the following as a faithful detail of the proceedings in question in the said Electoral College, held in Salem on the 6th day of December, 1876:

At the hour of 12 there were present in the room designated as the one in which the electoral vote should be cast the following persons: J. C. Cartwright, J. H. Odell, J. W. Watts, Henry Klippel, W. B. Laswell, and E. A. Cronin. At the said hour the door of the room in which the said electoral vote was to be cast was opened, and the Secretary of State handed to Mr. Cronin an envelope containing the certificates to triplicate of the election as electors of E. A. Cronin, J. C. Cartwright, and W. H. Odell. After handing the certificates to Mr. Cronin, the Secretary retired from the room. Immediately afterward Mr. Cartwright opened the door and admitted one Mr. Minte, a police officer of the City of Salem and Deputy United States Marshal. Minte, upon enterings closed the door, locked It, and took out the key, whereupon Cronin requested him to leave the room. Cartwright and Odell insisted at first upon Minte's remaining, but finally, upon the request of Cartwright, Minte retired, leaving the key in the door. Odell then locked the door and took the key, but, on the request of a Democrat, replaced the key in the door. Odell then locked the door and took the key but, on the request of a Democrat, replaced the key in the door. Odell then locked the door and took the key, but, on the request of a Democrat, replaced the key in the door. Odell then locked the door and took the key, but, on the request of a Democrat, replaced to key in the door.

Cronin then read, in the presence and hearing of all those in the room, one of the certificates, showing the election of himself, Odell, and Cartwright. After the reading Cr

and Odell to proceed with the election. Cartwright then moved that Odell should act as chairman, and upon the vote of himself and Odell declared the motion carried. Odell then appointed Cartwright secretary.

Dr. Watts then read a paper purporting to be his resignation as elector. Cartwright moved the acceptance of the pretended resignation, and it was declared carried; and immediately thereafter, by the votes of the two, Watts was declared elector to fill the vacancy. These proceedings were interrupted throughout by dialogus which had the character of altereafton between Cronin on the one side and Cartwright and Odell on the other, Cronin insisting that the latter should act with him and proceed with the business of the college, and they refusing to do so.

After the pretended appointment of Watts, Cronin

proceed with the business of the college, and they refusing to do so.

After the pretended appointment of Watta, Cronin arose, and addressing Cartwright and Odell, said in effect, if not in these precise words: "Gentlemen, do you refuse to act with me in proceeding with the business of the electoral college!" One or both of them replied, signifying an unqualified refusal. Cronin then said that this refusal to act created vacancies in the electoral college, and that he appointed J. N. I. Miller of Jackson County to fill one of said vacancies. Mr. Miller having been introduced into the room and informed of what had taken place, asked Cartwright and Odell if they refused to act with Cronin in casting the vote of the State. Cartwright answering, said they had so refused, and Mr. Miller then signified his intention to accept the appointment. The two them appointed John Parker Secretary; and the votes were taken by ballot for President and Vice-President, and the business formally proceeded with to the end. Pending these proceedings, Cartwright, Watts, and Odell were engaged in signing papers.

E. A. CRONIN.

W. B. Laswell.

HENRY KLIFFEL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

PRESIDENT LERDO AND HIS CABINET CAPTURED BY GEN, DIAZ-GEN, ESCOBEDO AND OTHERS SHOT -ANARCHY IN THE NORTH.

MATANZAS, Dec. 9 .- News has just been reseived from the Interior of Mexico that President Lerdo nd his Cabinet have been captured near the City of Mexico. Gen. Escobedo, Secretary of War, with several others, was shot. The Government of Lerdo is undoubtedly overthrown. Monterey and Saltillo have declared in favor of Iglesias and surrendered without fighting. The whole northern frontier of Mexico, except Mata-moras, is in possession of the supporters of Iglesias. His friends in this city are now out with music and torches celebrating his success. The invitation of Gen. Revueltas yesterday to the merchants of Matamoras turned out to be a scheme to plunder them of \$40,000 under pretext of a tax of three per cent on merchandise and property. The whole community protest against this action as ille-

Five days after the signal defeat of the Federal forces at Huamantla, President Lerdo and his Cabinet, with about 1,000 soldiers, fied from the capital. The President sought to gain some friendly State where he might reorganize his Government and maintain at least a remblance of authority. During the journey he was deserted by 700 of his followers, and must accordingly have fallen unresista prominent actor in Mexican affairs. He is in his fiftysecond year, and began his public career in 1855, when he became a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1857 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, being at the same time head of the Government. He was subsequently a member of the House of Representatives, and played a leading part, as a member of the Junezz Government, in hasten-ing the overthrow of the Empire. In 1868 he became Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. In that capacity, under the Constitution, he became President on the death of Juarez in 1872, and on Nov. 1 in the same year he was almost unanimously elected to that office for the term which ended in November last. This year he was chosen for a second term, but the validity of his election was denied both by Chief-Justice Iglesias and Gen. Diaz, who were still contending separately for supreme control. Iglesias is supported in the North, but Gen. Diaz has control of both the capital and considerably better than those of his opponents.

Gen. Escobedo, who has been shot, was a devoted adherent of Junrez. It was he who in 1867 captured Quereconducted the execution of that ill-fated monarch. During his command of Queretare, Gen. Escobedo neted with military severity, and was in part responsible for the menths ago Gen. Escobedo was appointed Minister of War, succeeding Gen. Mejia, whose fidelity was questioned. The appointment gave general approval, great confidence being placed in the firmness and executive ability of the veteran soldier.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE CONFERENCE-MORE TURK-18H PROMISES OF REFORM-A GENERAL WAR LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1876.

Gen. Ignaticff has proposed that the Mar-The Turkish representatives are reported to have objected on the ground that diplomatic usage assigns the presidency to one of them.

At the annual fete of St. George, celebrated yesterday

at St. Petersburg, the Czar, as usual, proposed the health of Emperor William, who is the oldest Knight of the order, in complimentary and friendly terms. He also expressed hopes of a peaceable settlement of the Eastern

It is announced in Beriin that should the Russians pass through Roumania, the Roumanian army will neither join nor oppose them, but will retire into a portion of the principality apart from the Russian. The Government will at the same time record a formal pro-

Government will at the same time record a formal protest against such a breach of neutrality.

VIENNA, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1876.

Advices from Constantinople state that a fresh war tax of 15 pinsters (644 cents) has been levied upon every male between five and sixty years of age.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1876.

Safoet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular dispatch, dated Dec. 1, to the representatives of the Porte abroad, declaring that the Porte is not responsible for the depicrable condition of some of the provinces. Energetic measures were only taken after all conciliatory means had been exhausted. The Porte is now on the point of introducing reforms which would satisfy all its subjects of whatever race or religion. Safvet Pasha in conclusion points out that Turkey's attitude of moderation was the surest guarantee for the introduction of reforms, and therefore Russian armaments and Russia occupation are injustified. armaments and Russia occupation are unjustified.

Gen. Ignatisf, the Russian embassador, visited the
Marquis of Salisbury yesterday and had a long confer-

ence with him.

Sir Henry Elliot, the British embassador, will give a
dinner to the Marquis of Salisbury and all the diplo
maric corps on the 14th inst.

ATHENS, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1876. The new ministry has been overthrown, a motion of confidence being rejected by a vote of 85 against 57.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1876. A Reuter dispatch from Paris says it is stated that the present Cabinet will be maintained in its entirety, excepting that M. Jules Simon will replace M. de Marcere as Minister of the Interior. It is said that President MacMahon has approved of this combination. Paris, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1876.

The political situation is considered very serious There is now a direct conflict between the Left and President MacMahon. The latter is asserted to be influenced by counsels which though not reactionary are unfavor able to the Republicans, and is resolved not to yield, while the Left are equally resolved to carry their ideas. A state of feeling exists which renders a compromise difficult.

The Republique Francaise expresses the hope that the President will make an initiatory advance toward the majority of the Chamber of Deputies, and points out the dilemma which exists, namely: Either the Cabinet adopts the programmee of the Chamber or enters upon a struggle with the majority which must lead to dissolution. "Such a step," the Republique Francaise adds, " is not regarded with apprehension by the majority, because it knows that the country will be on its side."

PRISON BURNED.

LATTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10 .- The prisonhouse at Ouita coal mines, near Russellville, was burned last evening. In it were confined 32 convicts employed in working the mines. No lives were lost, nor did any of the prisoners escape.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION IN COLORADO. DENVER, Col., Dec. 10 .- In caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature yesterday evening, the Hon. Henry M. Felton was unanimously renominated for United States Senator.

EIGHTEEN BUSINESS BUILDINGS BURNED. CINCINNATI, Dec. 10 .- A fire at Chicago Junction in Ohio yesterday morning destroyed 18 buildings occupied by business firms.

BROOKLYN'S HEAVY LOSS.

TWO DAYS OF BURIALS.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED BODIES PLACED IN A COMMON SEPULCHER - BROOKLYN'S SIGNS OF GRIEF-THE IMPOSING FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE UNRECOGNIZED DEAD-SERVICES OF COM-MEMORATION AND SYMPATHY YESTERDAY-AD DRESSES BY MR. BEECHER, DR. STORRS, DR. DURYEA, DR. CUYLER, DR. INGLIS. AND OTHERS -SERMONS ON THE DISASTER-FUNERAL OF THE TWO ACTORS—TRIBUNE INVESTIGATIONS PROV-ING THE LOSS OF 271 LIVES AND VERIFYING EACH NAME. Brooklyn for two days has devoted herself to the

interment and the honor of her dead. Many of those who lost their lives in Tuesday's fire were buried on Saturday and yesterday, and on the former day the city, with a long and imposing procession, bore to Greenwood the remains of 100 unrecognized or friendless victims of the calamity, and laid them in one great grave. The wintry hatens, but did not interfered somewhat with the plans, but did not prevent solemn and impressive obsequies. Yester-106, Haedrich, Emma. 107. Hamilton, Delia. one great grave. The wintry harshness of the day day three great meetings were held to express the general grief for the lost and the general grief for the horseved survivors 109. sympathy for the bereaved survivors, and addresses were made by Mr. Beecher, Dr. Inglis, Dr. Storrs, Dr. Duryca, Dr. Cuyler, and others. Many sermons were preached in this city and Brooklyn yesterday on the theme of universal sorrow. The funeral of the two actors Murdoch and Burroughs in the Church of the Transfiguration called out a large attendance of the theatrical profession. Subscriptions for sufferers by the fire are coming in freely, and a large number of benefit performances is to be given for them. Very thorough investigations by The Tribune have 124 proved that 271 persons perished in the Brooklyn Theater, and have verified every name of these; the bodies of 217 have been identified.

THE DEATH ROLL COMPLETED.

NAMES OF 217 OF THE IDENTIFIED DEAD AND 54 OF THE UNRECOGNIZED BODIES RECOVERED-A TOTAL OF 271 LIVES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED.

The list below gives the names of all the persons absolutely known to have been lost at the Brooklyn 140. Kramer, Josep fire. A few more were reported by excited friends to the police as missing from their homes, but where no other more convincing proof was shown that the person reported was known to have gone or intended going to the theater on Tuesday night, the name has been omitted. For every name given below THE TRIBUNE reporters have found an actual body; every name has been inquired about at the former home, and it may be set down as absolutely correct, even to the orthography of the names. There may have been others than those named who were lost on the occasion of the burning, but there is certainly no one named in the list who was not actually The amount of labor necessary to the compila-

tion, arrangement, and confirmation of this list no person unacquainted with the details of reporting can possibly understand. It fills small space, but it required the constant labor of 15 active men for 24 working hours to complete it in such form as would justify THE TRIBUNE in claiming accuracy for it. It was early discovered that in the excitement of the moment the police and coroners' records of the names must necessarily become in almost extricably confused if not at once corrected. The lists of the missing were made up originally from the names reported by agitated and tearful friends, taken down hurriedly and often misspelled. The same person was reported lost by different friends at different station-houses, and often recorded under very differently appearing names. As an illustration the name of the boy Artura Arneo was published in eight different forms, not one of which was correct, and it was only by sending to the house at which he lived a reporter who understood French that the correct name and facts could be learned from his French-speaking Italian parents. The names of those identified at the Morgues were given to the coroners by wildlyexcited friends under circumstances of the greatest mental disturbance on the part of the clerks and frantic grief on the part of the informants. The result, of course, was a mass of names incorrectly spelled and duplicated and triplicated, thus exagger-George Kraft was reported twice, once correctly and a second time as George Craft. Burton was reported also as Hurton, and Offerman as Hofferman. There were errors growing out of the similarity of sound and the fact that certain names can be properly begun with different letters. The case of William Deshaw, which was also reported William D. Shay, illustrates another source of frequent errors in the original lists. THE TRIBUNE, recognizing the importance of a correct list-and the public wish to know precisely how many perished and who they were-undertook the work of making an alphabetical list, each name of which should be verified.

To do this three reporters were set to work writing each name on a separate slip of paper, all the slips being of uniform size. These were then gathered in alphabetical order. The whole City of Brooklyn was districted, and ten men assigned to visit each and every house from which a person was reported to be missing. Two others were assigned to the Morgues, with directions to get the names and particulars about each person identified. The reports of these twelve men were finally examined by the three in charge of the lists, and corrections, additions, and eliminations made. The lists when finally pasted together and handed to the printers to be set in type would have stretched entirely across the city Hall Park, a distance of fully 300 feet. The Brooklyn and New-York directories; the official list of burial permits; the advertised death notices in the papers; the notices of Lodge meetings held in memory of lost Masons and others, and a dozen other sources of confirmatory intelligence were appealed to. Nothing was left undone to msure absolute accuracy, and there is no doubt it has been secured.

The number of names thus gathered is 271. The number of bodies officially reported by the coroner as found was 276. In the list, the names of those not recognized are printed in italic letters. Of these there are 54. The whole number of bodies buried by the city in the circular pit at Greenwood was 102. All the others were buried from private houses and churches.

A.

1. Addison, John.
2. Alberti, Amanda.
3. Alberti, Louis.
4. Allen, Jacob.
5. Armstrong, Chris.
6. Arneo, Arturo.
7. Ashwell, Jos. A.
8. Auerbach, Gustav.
9. Anquinos, Eddie, D.
B.
10. Bailey, John.
11. Barrett, William H., jr.
12. Bealtie, Edward.
13. Bennett. William.
14. Berry, Caroline. Calboun, Samuel.
Cariyle, David.
Caselet, John.
Cassidy, J.
Cassidy, Michael J.
Chichester, Thos. H.
Collins, Daniel F.
Conaly, Robert.
Concannon, Peter.
Concannon, Peter.
Concoy, Michael.
Cowen, James.
Crandall, Wun. E.
Crane, Oliver F.
Creed, Walter W.
Cullum, James J.
Curran, Richard.
D.

12. Beattle, Edward.
13. Bennett, William.
14. Berry, Caroline.
15. Blackford, Charles.
16. Blackford, Mrs. Chas.
17. Blackford, Mss.
18. Boldstridge, George.
19. Boyle, Robert H.
20. Bresmon, John.
21. Broderick, Patrick.
22. Brooks, Addie.
23. Brown, Hannah A.
24. Brown, William.
25. Bryant, Edward E.
26. Bryant, William.
27. Bryant, Wilnot S.
28. Burke, Frederick.
30. Burke, George.
31. Burroughs, Claude de B.
32. Burton, William F.
133. Byrne, Bernard.
24. Cadmus, George W.
35. Cadmus, Marian Adele.
36. Carley, Michael. D. Curran, Renard.
D. Deanaro, Joseph A.
54. Deanaro, Clara.
55. Delapotterie, Edmund.
56. Dempsey, Thomas J.
57. Deshay, William.
58. Deuch, William.
59. Devine, Thomas.
60. De Voe, Charles E.
61. Dietz, Aaron.
62. Dietz, Abraham.
63. Donally, William.
64. Doner, Jiames E.
65. Doner, James E.
66. Doody, Edward P.
67. Dooitille, Henry.
68. Dougherty, Ann Jane.
69. Dougherty, Samuel.

P.
74. Farrell, George J.
75. Faron, Hamilton B.
76. Feeney, William.
77. Fitzgerald, George,
78. Foden, Mathers.
79. Foley, Cornelins.
80. Forskein Abraham.
81. Franke, Charles.
82. Franke, William E.
83. Frankish, William E. Frankish, William K. Freel, George.
 Froideveaux, Rosine.

86. Gaines, Patrick.
87. Galiagner, Patrick.
88. Garvey, John E.
89. Gassert, Charles E.
90. Gay, James.
91. Geary, Patrick H.
92. Giles, John.
93. Gill, James J.
94. Gillhoim, Samuel.
95. Gillise, Philip.
96. Goldt, Isaae.
97. Goodwin, James.
98. Grace, John A.
99. Graham, Kobert.
100. Granger, George
101. Gay, Alfred.
102. Gray, James.
103. Green, Frank E.
104. Greig, John.
H.
105. Gaedrich, Dora.

109. Hamilton, Delia. 108. Hampsen, F. 109. Hampsen, Mrs. F. 110. Hand, Stuart. 111. Hanty, John. 112. Hargrave, Charles J. 113. Harrison, Charles P. 114. Hartman, William. Hawkins, Samel. Hayes, John. Hayse, Samuel, Hecht, Louis, Hennessy, George, Hickey, John, Holmes, Samuel

122. Howell, Robert L.

K.
132. Kameeke, Otto.
133. Kavanagh, Mort. L.
134. Keenan, John.
135. Kennedy, John.
136. Kerrigan, James.
137. Kueley, Nicholas F.
138. Kraft, George.
139. Kraft, Henry.
140. Kramer, Joseph. 142. Laffel, George E.

161. Lottimer, George. 162. Lougulin, John R. 163. Martin, James. 164. Martin, Patrick E. 165. Martins, Ann. 166. McCaffrey, James F. 167. McCaffrey, Fatrick. 168. McCarthy, Fafrick. 266. Wilstanee, Tho 169. McCarthy, Patrick. 170. McClellan, Edward. 171. McClellan, Jane. 270. Zeigler, Joseph. 173. McCullough, Angus.

174. McCallough, John. 175. McDermott, John J. 176. McGiff, Francis. 177. McGinness, John.

175. McDermors, 175. McGinness, John.
176. McGinness, John.
177. McGinness, John.
179. McGrath, James.
180. McKeon, Patrick.
181. McLean, Chas. Dunlap.
182. McLean, Dennis.
183. McLean, James.
184. McLean, James.
185. McLean, John.
186. McManus, John.
186. McManus, John.
187. McManus, Joseph P.
187. McManus, Joseph P.
188. Mceks, Joseph.
189. Mcyer, Williare,
191. Mitchell, Charles.
192. Mitchell, Charles.
193. Mocter, Daniel.
194. Morgan, Francis.
195. Morrison, Albert W.
197. Mowbray, John.
198. Murloch, H. S.
200. Murpley, James. 194. Morris, James. 196. Morrison, Albert 197. Mowbrav, John. 198. Mulganey, Mary. 199. Murdoch, H. S. 200. Murphy, James. 201. Nagle, James.

202. O'Brien, Hugh. 203. O'Brien, Hugh. 203. Offerman, Frank F. 204. Offerman, William, 305. Oisen, Louis. 96. O'Neil, Annie. 97. O'Neil, Joseph. 208. Oram, Stephen. 209. Ostrauder, Jacob L. 210. Otts, Charles.

210. Otts, Charles.
P.
211. Pample, Lena.
212. Payne, Louis.
213. Pearce, W. H.
214. Pickford, Frank.
215. Pollard, Jehn T.
216. Pollard, William.
217. Powell, Wickan C., jr.
Q. 218. Quick, Elias. 219. Quinn, James

220. Ralphs, Harry. 221. Reardon, Patrick. 222. Reddy, John. . Reddy, John.
. Robinson, Theodore.
. Rogers, Catherine.
. Rose, Donald. 225, Rose, Donald. 226, Roselle, Anloine. 227, Rothwell, Adelaide S. 228, Ronce, Charles. 229, Ronce, Charles, fr. 230, Russell, Arthur B.

8.
231. Schautz, Henry.
232. Schautz, Henry.
234. Sunpson, Amena.
235. Smirt, Mrs.
236. Solomon, Deborah.
237. Solomon, Lena.
238. Solomon, Morris.
240. Solomon, Morris. Solomou, Philip. Sorwine, Albert J. 242. Stenson, Thomas. 243. Stephens, George. 244. Stettauer, Abraham. 245. Still, Daniel. 246. Still, Robert. 247. Styles, Charles, H. 248. Taylor, Arthur. 249. Taylor, John. 250. Thomas, E. M. 251. Tracey, John F. 252. Turner, Joan F. 253. Turpenning, Wm. E. V.

254. Valdez, Jose M. 255. Veith, Christian 256. Ward, Lena.
257. Ward, William.
258. Watkyns, George.
259. Watson, John B.
260. Webster, Hehry.
261. Webster, William H.
262. Weedon, Harry.
263. Weldon, Michael J.
264. Welsh, James.
265. Weng, Annie.
266. Whistance, Thomas.
267. Woods, John J.
268. Wroe, Charles.
269. Wroe, Charles.

THE BEREAVED CITY BURYING ITS DEAD. A SOLEMN PROCESSION WENDING ITS WAY TO GREENWOOD-THE ORIGINAL ARRANGEMENTS SOMEWHAT MARRED BY THE BITTER WEATHER-SCLNES IN THE STREETS AND AT THE FINAL REST

was large, and showed what a mighty hold upon the city's heart the terrible calamity had taken. How large the crowd would have been had the air been more genial it is difficult to estimate; many think that the spectacle at the Lincoln and Greeley funerals would have been equaled if not surpassed in Saturday's throngs.

At noon, the hour appointed for the assembling of the funeral procession, the streets in the vicinity of the place of meeting and along the line of march did not ontain many people. Small groups were to be seen, wever, striving to hide from the searching wind, in the lee of houses, or where a corner promised protection. Within an hour the scene had changed. Schermerhorn-st, and the spaces near the 13th Regiment Armory were choked with a dense mass of people. Front stoops and windows, fences and posts, and on Fiatbush-ave. block of unfinished buildings swarmed with men and women, some of whom appeared to be much mose affected by the cold than by any feelings of sympathy. Women were there in great number. A part had gone to the charnel-houses to satisfy morbid curiosity, and the drilling of the soldiers as they strove to keep warm by going through their manuals seemed to interest them fully as much, although in a different way, as the hearses, the undertakers' wagons, and the carriages of

The line did not move until an hour after the appointed time. When the column was finally put in motion and the band of the 23d Regiment began the funeral march, the sound of the weird, sobbing chords of the dirge caused tears to gather in the eyes of many men and women. The dread reality which the funeral embodied was felt with new force, as if the music had litted a vail from the hearts of the spectators and a close bond of sympathy was established between the mourners and the crowd. A large number started to accompany the procession on foot to Greenwood, but many of these be came discouraged by the wind, which raged with peculiar fury across the vacant lots on the outskirts of the city, and fell away from the line. Just before the procession moved a rumor gained circulation that the line of march had been changed from Sixth to Third-ave, and a great rush was made by the people in Flatbush-ave. to reach good positions along the new route. After running for a considerable distance, this crowd came to the conclusion that they had been deceived, and ran back by various routes toward Sixth-ave. The general appearance of the city of Brooklyn on

Ane general appearance of the city of Browlyn on Saturday was somber. The business streets were deserted, especially during the afternoon, and all the stores, with the exception of a few liquor saloons, were closed from 1 to 5 p. m. The City Hall, Court-house, Post-Office, and other public buildings bore heavy drapings of crape. The theaters and many private establishments were also festooned with tokens of mourning, and flags at half-mast were to be seen in all parts of the city. The ruins of the theater were especially suggestive of death. All through the day the wind moaned through the holes of the yet standing cupola, now and then tearing down a brick or two, and often threatening the whole of the structure. At the top was a portion of the flag pole, and half way to the top of this the stars and stripes, reduced by the wind to a mere rag, fluttered, the signal of distress, from morning until night.

THE PROCESSION.

Delay at the Morgues, caused in part by a last effort to identify bodies still left there, made the undertakers late, and it was 1:50 o'clock before the order was given for the procession to move. The mounted squad of police, led by Sergeant Johnson, rode to the front, and in the following order the long procession marched toward the

cemetery:

Squad of Mounted Police, under Sergeant Johnson.

Alderman Fisher and Supervisor Quimby, the Sub-Committee on Faneral Services, in a carriage.

Mayer's 47th Regiment Band.

47th Regiment of the National Guard, under Col. Austin. A section of the Galling Battery, commanded by Capt. Edwards. A volunteer detachment of the 14th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., commanded by Capt. Fagen.

Conterno's 234 Regiment Band.

23d Regiment preceding the Hearses as a Guard of Honor, Commanded by Col. Rodney C. Ward.

Hearses, 17 in number, and Undertakeer's Wayons, 47 in number.

Mourners' Carriages.

Carriages containing City and County Officers and Heads of Departments.

Carriages containing clergymen and well-known citizens.

A volunteer detachment of the 13th Regiment, with Drum Corps, commanded by Capt, Cocheu.

The route of march was through Flathush ave to State

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The route of march was through Flatbush-ave. to Sixthave., through Sixth-ave, into Twenty-third-st., thence two blocks into Fourth-ave., and thence through Fourthave. and Twenty-fifth-st. to the gate of the cemetery.

ave, and Twenty-fifth-st. to the gate of the cemetery. At Sixth-ave, the dirge which marked the beginning of the march ecased, and to the slow beat of the drums, taken up successively by the drum corps through the long line, the procession entered Greenwood.

'Of the 17 hearses, each contained one coffin, but nearly all the open undertakers' wagons were laden with two coffins each. The intense cold and the sharp wind blow tag clouds of dust around and above the procession, while they rendered the march almost unendurable to feelile men, in a certain way added to the impressiveness of the spectacle, for through it all, with calm fortitude, the line moved steadily forward. Many of the persons along the route stood with heads uncovered while the procession passed. There was very little of the unseemly laughter and talking which often on solemn occasions show that curiosity has brought the throng together. Men and women stood silently, many in tears, and the only sounds heard were the steady tramp of soliders, the rolling of the vehicles, and the roar of the winds. Salid an officer, accustomed to the spectacle of military funerals, "I never witnessed a sincerer grief, or a nobler tribute to the dead."

THE SEPULCHER. The elements sounded a loud dirge about the cold grave at Greenwood, and the 2,000 persons who reached

the cemetery will never forget the wildness of the the cemetery will never forget the wildness of the seene. Private funeral processions arrived at intervals during the late morning hours. At 1 o'clock people who came to witness the public burial began to appear in considerable numbers. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the storm was at its hight. Lades were admitted into the the visitors' room and into the office, both at the Gothic gateway. The windows were filled with faces looking sadiy at the large mound of earth at the foot of Battle Hill. The first thing done by the newcomers was to rush to the grave, into which they pecred till the cold drove them back to the gate-house. When the rooms were filled, the crowd sought shelter in the lee of the structure. From the Bay the gale came sweeping on, and gathering dust, gravel, and sifted snow, beat with all its fury on the slopes of Greenwood, which looked all the more weird for its white monuments and effigies of the dead. A few hundred feet from the entrance, where Bay View are. branches off from Baltic-ave, laborers were straining every muscle to complete the grave. Seventy-five men had been at work since Friday morning. Two men were preparing blasts in two large bowlers which could not be lifted out of the pit. The excavation was almost complete. The grave was a circular trench 14 feet wide and 8 feet deep. The earth in the center was left and formed a cone 20 feet in diameter, in the center was left and formed a cone 20 feet in diameter, in the center was left and formed a cone 20 feet in diameter, in the center was ready.

The cemetery bell began to toll at 2:30 o'clock. The people who could not find standing-room about the grave climbed the adjoining slopes and even stood upon graves in their eagenness to see the procession, which entered 15 minutes later and turned into Bay View-ave, passing to the crest of the hill and coming down Battle ave, to the grave. The officiating clergymen, the Rev. Joseph Odell, took positions on the right, and 60 German singers, members of the Erooklyn Sängerbund, South Brooklyn Quarte scene. Private funeral processions arrived at intervals

Members of the city and county government, Judges of the Supreme, City, and other courts, several clergymen and others, gathered at noon on Saturday in the Common Council chamber in Brooklyn, preparatory to SCLNES IN THE STREETS AND AT THE FINAL RESTING-PLACE.

The arrangements for the funeral on Saturday of the unrecognized and friendless victims of the
disaster were somewhat modified on account of the tornado of wind, bitter cold, and driving dust
and small stones, which brought stinging pain to the
faces of the participants and lookers-on. The orders to
regiments of the National Guard to act as escort were
countermanded, but a sufficient number of volunteers
was obtained to render the military display imposing.
The sermon at the grave was omitted and the other
exercises were shortened to some extent on
account of the suffering caused by the
cold, but otherwise the original plan was carried out to
the full. The number of people who were present, and
especially the number of women who braved the gale,
was large, and showed what a nighty hold upon the Corporation Counsel Dewitt, Daniel L. Norfbrup, City
Cierk Bishop, Charity Commissioners Thomas P. Norris
and Rernard Bogan, ex-Adderman William Richardson,
Daniel O'Reilly, Patrick shannon, Keeper Shevlin of the
Kings County Fentientiary, Joan W. Coe, John Cunningham, Dominick Roche, John Truslow, George W. Khaebel,
Fire Commissioner McLaughlin, Jonathan T. Norton,
Daniel Waish, Col. Thomas Carroll, John F. Hennessy,
Daniel Bradley, Garret Bergen, William H. Burker, Martin
Breen, Charles W. Cheshire, John R. Kennaday, Bonjamin
W. Wilson, Joseph Smith, Francis White; Aldermen
French, Burnet, Sterling, Black, Corr, Kane, Rowley, Arnott, Murtha, Gunder, Griswold, Donovan, Ray, Reardon,
Parker, Acker, Cottrell, Williams, Guthrie, Sigrist, Fritz,
Fisher, Jennison, and Hill; Supervisor-at-Large Howell,
and Supervisors Breslin, Quintoy, Sexton, Coates, Byrne, And Supervisors Breslin, Quimby, Sexton, Contes, Byrne, Fry, Ryan, Hawkes, Moran, Hohn, Curran, Tierney, Eger, Clark, Brown, Me Donald, Harmon, Pheips, Yeaton, Nathan, Steers, Van Cott, Gubner, Williamson, Van Sielen, Stillwell, and Rider. The greater part of these joined the procession to the cemetery. Badges of mourning were supplied by the keeper of the City Hall.

EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE BUILDING FILLED TO OVERFLOWING-AD-DRESSES BY THE REV. DRS. R. S. STORRS AND J. T. DURYEA AND JEDGE G. G. REYNOLDS.

The services in Brooklyn yesterday at the Academy of Music, Park Theater, and Hooley's Opera House, commemorative of the death of the persons who perished at the burning of the Brooklyn Theater drew a very large attendance at each place and were of a very impressive character. The main features of the services were the same at each place, the exercises consisting of addresses by members of the City Government and the Brooklyn clergy and music under the general direction of F. W. Lovejoy of the Hanson Place Baptist Church. The addresses at the Academy of Music were made by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, George G. Reynolds, the Rev. F. W. Steimle, and Joseph T. Duryca; at the Park Theater, by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. L. W. Bancroft, John A. Taylor, and Rabbi Brandenstein; at Hooley's Opera House, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Dr. D. Inglis, the Rev. C. B. Schultz, and the Hon. A. G. McDonald.

The memorial services at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of the City Government, were attended by one of the largest audiences ever seen at that place, not less than 5,000 people gathering at the doorways, many of whom turned away when they saw the crowded condition of the house. When the hour arrived for the opening of the services every seat was filled and hundreds were turned away, unable to gain admission. The stage and private boxes were occupied clergy. Among the former were Mayor F. A. Schroeder, Judge George G. Reynolds, Aldermen Griswold, Rowley, Murtha, Gunder, Black, Richardson, Guthrie, Ray, Corr, Sheriff Daggett, Dr. T. P. Norris, Bernard Bogan, Daniel Maujer, William E. Sprague, and others. Among the clergymen present were the Rev. Drs. A. S. Hunt, E. S. Porter, Joseph T. Duryea, F. W. Steimle, George F. Kettell, R. S. Storrs, and N. H. Schenck. Owing to the lack of time in which suitably to drape

the hall, no attempt was made at funeral decoration, with the exception of a cushion of white flowers with placed on a stand at the front of the platform. The audience was composed of Brooklyn's best citizen the exercises were marked by an impressive and subdued solemnity rather than by violent manifestations of sorrow. The speakers one and all urged attention to the needs of the surviving relatives of the dead as paramount to the display of grief, and the vast audience seemed impressed with this aspect of the calamity. The pathetic eloquence of Drs. Storrs and Duryea, when the former referred to the duty to the living, and the latter appealed for an equal chance for life for the poor man in the gallery with the occupant of the dress circle, was received with outbursts of applause indicative of the feeling of the audience. The services were opened by Mayor Schroeder, who, in a brief address, stated that a considerable sum of money had been raised for the relief of the survivors, and that a